hemisphere, may well be said to mark the beginning of a new epoch in the history of transportation.

Mr. Macfarland's Conclusion. "It is merely a question of how soon the railroads will spend the money necessary to make the change," Mr. Macfarland concluded. "It is regrettable that they did not voluntarily undertake it, in the interest of the traveling public, of their own union etation, and, above all, of the national cap-ital. No one appreciates more than I their co-operation with the Commissioners, and especially what was done by the great pr ident of the Pennsylvania railroad, in all our efforts to make the terminal improve-ment here minister not only to convenience and safety, but to beauty, so as to give us a noble gateway on our great east and west boulevard, while freeing George Washing-ton's mall from the servitude of railroad tracks and station. But no one regrets more that this participation of the railroads in the greatest municipal improvement we have secured was not crowned by the vol-untary elimination of smoke-emitting loco-

motives."
Mr. R. P. Andrews, representing the Business Men's Association, made a strong plea in favor of the smoke law provision of the bill and declared that railroads could make themselves nulsances and yet be tolerated while if ousiness men were to act in the same way they would be carried before the courts and fined. He believed that the smoke law should be complied with by the

Mr. Evan H. Tucker, representing the Northeast Washington Citizens' Associa-tion, appeared in behalf of the bill, but wanted it amended so that the street provided east of the terminal station would be 100 feet wide instead of 60 feet wide.

Mr. Rea's Opposition.

Mr. Samuel Rea, third vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, addressed the committee at length on the subject of the bill and said that it would be very unjust for Congress to undertake at this late day to legislate requiring the railroad companies to bring their trains in and out of the District by electric power. He said that in fact that would be the only way in which they could comply with the smoke law. He said that the railroads had gone ahead and had spent up to this time \$15,000,000 in order to make these great ter-minal improvements, and they had done that in compliance with legislation provid-

ing for steam power in the terminal. All their arrangements had been made for steam power. Now when they are just about completing the terminal the proposition is brought forward to equip with electric power. He said it would be enormously expensive to do that, and would require an additional expenditure of \$5,000,000. Mr. Rea stated that in adof \$5,000,000. Mr. Rea stated that in addition to the \$15,000,000 the railroads had spent, the completion of their plans, including the approaches to the city, would cost them another \$10,000,000. He stated that much has been done to discover a practical method of eliminating smoke, but that effort had not yet been success-

but that effort had not yet been successful.

Senator Gallinger asked what was meant by the statement that the Pennsylvania would use semi-bituminous coal.

Mr. Rea replied that the president of the road meant by that that the highest grade of coal would be used.

In reply to another question by Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Rea said that if all railroads were to use anthracite coal there would not be sufficient anthracite to supply the demand. He said that it should be borne in mind that the grates and other parts of the firebox and boiler had to be adapted to the kind of fuel used, so that it is not always possible to change the character of fuel upon entering the District. Then, too, he said that anthracite coal lacks the steaming qualifications that are necessary. He said that coke does not make steam well enough to be used. Of course, a change of fuel might be made by putting coke on the fire as they enter the District, but he said that would involve a delay which would be very serious. So far as the southern trains were concerned, Mr. but he said that would involve a delay which would be very serious. So far as the southern trains were concerned, Mr. Rea declared that it would not be possible for the trains from Richmond or from Lynchburg to use coal because of the expense involved, even if it had sufficient steaming power. Mr. Rea said that the shifting engines of the Pennsylvania railing used coke to reduce smoke. road used coke to reduce smoke

Four Hours to New York. "Ultimately," said Mr. Rea, "we will ha a four hours' service between Washington and New York, and if that is to be realized we cannot hamper the trains by stop-

ping to change fuel, or by having an inferior steaming coal." The enormous expense involved in making the change from steam to electricity, he said, was sufficient to make ft unjust to contemplate such a change. He said that if they would undertake to put the electrical samples in constation in the District trical service in operation in the District alone, it would mean a delay of two years in completing their terminal arrangements. Changes in electrical development are being made so rapidly that he feared they

would hardly adopt one system before it would be regarded as obsolete.

Mr. Rea declared that the Pennsylvania rallroads does not look forward to having electricity in the District of Columbia. The conditions here, he said, do not warrant such a thing. In New York and in Paris, electric equipment is used, the ditions were entirely different. In New York trains pass through the tunnel two minutes apart, and the smoke accumulating in the tunnel makes it necessary to provide electrical engines. In Baltimore the trains that pass through the tunnels have an electric engine to help them on the Baltimore

Senator Hansbrough called Mr. Rea's attention to the three-mile tunnel through the Cascade mountains on the Northern _a-cific railroad, and said that J. J. Hill proposed to have an electrical engine to haul the trains through that tunnel. That being practical he wanted to know why it could practical, he wanted to know why it could not be done in the District.

Mr. Rea said that the difficulty of ventilating that long tunnel, in which employes had been asphyxiated, were so great that it presented an entirely different problem. Within the tunnel there was a steep grade, and the tunnel itself is at the sumgrade, and the tunnel itself is at the summit of the roadbed, with water power near by. Electricity could be generated cheaply.

Mr. Hansbrough suggested that the Great Falls of the Potomac might give a cheap electric power, but in reply Mr. Rea said that was a matter that he had not been contemplated.

At this point Mr. Macfarland stated that the bill does not make mandatory the introduction of electric power, but merely provides that there shall be adopted some method for doing away with the smoke

Mr. Bond's Objection.

Mr. Hugh L. Bond, jr., second vice pres ident of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and vice president of the Washington Terminal Company, was the next witness. He called attention to the fact that the bill provides for the acquisition by the Terminal Company of an additional area east of the present station. That pro-vision was made in order to do away with the unsightliness of old buildings and to provide for the handling of postal matter and for other conveniences to the public.
"We are willing to do this work," said Mr. Bond, "but we do not care whether we do it or not. If the bill is to contain this provision for introducing electric power we cannot go ahead, because it becomes

Senator Hansbrough suggested that Congress had reserved the right to alter, amend or repeal the act for the elimination of grade crossings, but Mr. Bond replied that those acts had provided especially for im-provements that included steam as a mo-tive power for the railroads. And he did not believe Congress could legally cause the roads to change their system without the roads to change their system without making some provisions for bearing the expense of such a change. He said that compensation to the companies would have to be provided under these provisions.

Mr. Bond declared that without electricity cinders would be unavoidable at times, he was a forced draft would be necessary.

because a forced draft would be necessary. In the case of stationary boilers he said that if the firebox could be enlarged a natural draft could be used. But with the small space made necessary on a locomotive that would not be possible. He said that there was no fuel that could be used under forced draft that would not throw cinders at times.

Senator Scott suggested that they use crude oil on the Rio Grande railroad and asked why that could not be done. Mr. Bond said that he did not think the supply is available for operating the roads here. He continued to say that it would be unreasonable to force the companies

to change their power.

Mr. Wm. A. Donch, who said he was a property owner east of the terminal station, declared that even now, when shifting engines are moving there is a strong smell of gas in the parlor of his house.

Mr. Rea then spoke of experiments that are being made by the geological survey in conjunction with the Pennsylvania rall-road with low volatile coal, and he said it was hoped that a fuel could be secured

ing, stated that the national government and the District government, together, had contributed \$3,000,000, and also would pay a large sum of money for damages on account of these terminal facilities. For those reasons he believed that the District had a matter had a right to consideration in a matter of this kind. He said that he regarded it as entirely reasonable that the railroads should comply with the law in bringing their locomotives into the city. He said that electric nower was not the only way that electric power was not the only to comply with the law. Anthracite night be used or other means adopted.

SIR ALFRED JONES

Largely Interested in Jamaica and Its Industries.

"It is a rather remarkable and somewhat fortunate coincidence that Sir Alfred Jones should be one of the people on the spot at the time of the Kingston earthquake, said a business man, who knows Jamaica, in discussing the matter with a Star reporter. "Sir Alfred is a remarkable man," he continued, "and he is one of the sort to take off his coat and pitch in for hard work when there is work to do.

"He owns most of the Island of Jamaics where it is not owned by the United Fruit Company and some other special interests. He is very wealthy, and he has made all his money himself. Sir Alfred commenced life as a cabin boy and is now the senior part-ner of the firm of Elder Demster & Co., owners of the Elder Demster line of steam-ers and a good many other interests. He has been everything in the nautical line, from cabin boy to skipper, and he looks and acts the part. He is a hard-fisted old party, past the prime of life, but still good for a rough and tumble if one came his way. He is aggressively English, anti-American in many ways and ready to fight this country.

many ways, and ready to fight this country commercially at the drop of a hat. "He formed and controls the hotel com-pany that owns the Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio, on the north side of the island, and the Myrtlebank, which was destroyed at Kingston, on the south side. It has been one of his ambitions to make Jamaica a great winter resort for rich Americans, and he has done much in that line in the past few years. He is interested in a lot of plantations in the island, and one of his hobbies is cotton farming in the British possessions, so as to make the English spinners independent of the American crop. "Among other things, he is the president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce and of the British Cotton Growers' Associa-tion. He has interests in Africa and tion. He has interests in Africa and throughout the West Indies, and has spent an immense amount of money in fostering cotton growing on British soll and transporting it free in his own ships. The object of his present visit to Jamaica was to show a lot of people interested in British cotton growing the possibilities of the ish cotton growing the possibilities of the island, and there were in his party a lot of prominent members of the British Cot-

on Growers' Association. "Sir Alfred is a tireless worker and a great organizer, and he has the money and the men at hand to help put things right in Kingston if he wants to. And of course he will want to. Many of his interests are in the island, and he will not sit back and see anything happen that will hurt his scheme of making the island a great play-ground for the rich. The British government scarcely could have had a better man on the spot to help the governor general."

BOSTON PEOPLE SAFE.

Messages From Visitors to the Stricken City. pecial Dispatch to The Star.

BOSTON, Mass., January 18.-The local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia in the Sears building has received a message to the effect that its office building at Kingston, Jamaica, is reported destroyed. The bank is taking steps to resume business in new quarters with the least possible de-

This morning Mrs. E. R. Gabow of the Hotel Empire received this cable message the Hotel Litchfield at Holland Bay:

"All well. Kingston only place damaged." who has been in Jamaica for the last two weeks, cabled to his father this morning earthquake. The telegram came from Holland Bay.
The United Fruit Company's steamship

Admiral Sampson, which was at Port Antonio when the earthquake devasted Kingston, is on her return trip to Boston and will arrive here on Monday morning.

SHOCKS IN THREE COUNTRIES. Russia, Italy and Hawaii Feel Earth, Tremble.

Special Cablegram to The Star. ST. PETERSBURG, January 18.-Two this morning.

Kuba is a fortified town in the province of Baku, situated on the south side of the River Kuba. It has a population of over

16,000. People Panic-Stricken.

UDINE, Italy, January 18 .- A severe undulatory earth shock was felt at Tolmezzo. twenty-nine miles from here, at 4:20 this morning. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, fled from their houses into the streets. There was no loss of life.

Tolmezzo is situated at the southern foot of the Carnic Alps near the Tagliamento. It is noted for its immense rainfall, the annual precipitation amounting to about 96 inches. The population of the town is about 2,000 and of the commune over 5,000.

Shocks in Hawaii.

opecial Cablegram to The Star. HONOLULU, January 18 .- A new flow of ava from the Mokuaweoweo crater has crossed the government road parallel with the coast. The first flow is beginning to subside. New cones are forming on the Manuka coast, and there has been a fresh outbreak on Kahuku near the summit. Earthquakes are continually being felt on the Pahala coast.

PORT ANTONIO SAFE.

Philadelphia Concern Receives Assurance From Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18 .- The Atlantic Fruit Company today received two cablegrams from Jamaica. Nothing is said as to the probable loss of life, but the company is urged to continue shipments to Kingston. The first cablegram, dated Jamaica, January 17, says: "Continue shipments of cargo to Kings-

The stuff urgently required. Dock facilities ample." The second cablegram, also Jamaica, January 17, is as follows:

"Now in Kingston. Business section destroyed. North side of estates damaged. Port Antonio positively safe."

The latter cablegram was signed by Dyer, the agent of the company at Kings-

KILLED CLEANING PISTOL.

Assistant Chief Engineer of Burlington Road Slain by Accident. CHICAGO, January 18 .- Archibald R. Eldridge, thirty-eight years old killed him-

self last night while cleaning a revolver.

The shooting is believed by the police to

have been accidental. Mr. Eldridge was assistant chief engineer of the Burlington. He was born at Americus, Ga., was a graduate of the Rensselaer Institute of Troy, N. Y., and a member of the University Club. He left a widow and two children.

RUSSIAN OFFICER SLAIN.

Chief of Rural Administration Killed by Boy-Assassin Shot.

SMOLENSK, Russia, January 18 .- The chief of the rural administration, M.

Heavy Damage in Valley and Water Rising.

LOSSES IN MANY CITIES

Rains and Thaw Continue and Higher Stages Indicated.

THE LEVEES MAY GIVE WAY

Louisville, Cincinnati, Shawneetown

and Other Places Send Reports of Overflow.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., January 18.-As a result of the flood in the Ohio river, a

noon, however, the levee was still intact. Shawneetown is a village of about 1,500 tucky state lines. The stage of water is the front and rear door at the D street now such that the village is threatened house, each card bearing the name of now such that the village is threatened with a repetition of the great flood of 1898, which devastated the country for miles around and caused the loss of twenty-nine lives. The water at noon today had reached last August. When he purchased the house Heavy rains continue.

It will require six more feet of water before the top of the levee bank is reached, but at the rate the river is now rising a stage of fifty feet is expected by tomorrow.

This would carry the water over the levee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 18.-In his official statement on river conditions today,

District Forecast Official Walz says: "More or less heavy rains have continued the past thirty-four hours over the Ohio valley and the upper watershed. Quite heavy rains are reported from the Kentucky river section, and these rains will of course augment the flood wave now crowding the Ohio. There has been a rise of from three to four feet during the past twenty-four hours in the river from Pitts-

burg to Louisville, and the river will continue rising steadily for the next several days. Conditions indicate a stage of thirty-six feet, if not more at Louisville, and fifty-four feet at Madison, Ind., by Saturday night or Sunday."

The Ohio at Louisville rose nearly two feet during the night, and is coming up steadily. There has been no serious damage in the business district, but a large number of mercantile houses have been number of mercantile houses have been compelled to remove stock and many of them worked a double force during the

night to save their goods.

No Signs of Relief. CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 18.-Flood conditions continued to grow worse today. At 7 o'clock this morning the stage in this from her husband, who is the manager of city was 59.5 feet and rising at the rate of about one-tenth of a foot an hour. Every hour added materially to the flooded area, the lower sections of this city and the Kentucky suburbs was great. Street and railroad car service was badly crippled, many that he had passed through the earthquake road car service was badly crippled, many uninjured. Mr. Haffenreffer is supposed to electric lines having impassable gaps sevhave been in Kingston at the time of the eral blocks long, and improvised trains for transfer arrangement were inadequate. There was no indication of immediate re-lief from up the river, although some of the tributaries of the Ohio were reported as falling. The colder weather which has been looked for to stop the rise did not materialize, but a heavy rain was falling this morning, adding greatly to the discomfort of those who had been driven from their

homes and increasing the damage to prop-erty in process of removal from river-front Freshet in West Fork River.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., January 18 .-High waters are causing considerable dam violent earth shocks were experienced at age along West Fork river, between this Kuba, government of Baku, at 5 o'clock city and Weston and Buckannon. It is still raining heavily here and up the river. Train service on the upper part of the West Virginia and Pittsburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been suspended. Flood conditions are reported at Weston and Buckhannon, with higher water than for several years at the latter

Railway Traffic Threatened. PITTSBURG, Pa., January 18 .- Condi-

tions along the Monongahela valley were reported much worse at noon.

At McKeesport the high water has forced the suspension of operations at the De Wees Wood Sheet Mill, the Demmler Tinplate Works and the McKeesport garbage plant, throwing several thousand men idle. The Monongahela river was rising seven inches an hour at that time, and if the rise continues a number of mills of the National Tube Works will have to close down. Fayette City is surrounded by water, and many people have removed from their residences. California and Roscoe are partly submerged, and scores of families have vacated their houses.

Nearly every house in Black Diamond is floode, and all the residents are living in the upper stories. Along the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston division of the Pennsylvania railroad the Monongahela flood has risen so high that tracks are in danger, a . traffic may be suspended tonight.

Kentucky River Higher. JACKSON, Ky., January 18 .- The Ken-

tucky river has risen eighteen feet here in the last two days. This stream passes through Frankfort and empties into the Ohlo at Carrollton, Ky., fifty miles above Louisville.

Driven From Home. IRONTON, Ohio, January 18 .- One hundred families here have been driven out of their homes by the flood. The river is 55 feet and rising an inch and a half an hour.

Muskingum Rising. MARIETTA, Ohio, January 18.-The river

today reached 35.7 feet, and then began to fall slowly. A second rise is expected however, as the river is rising at all points on the Muskingum and at all points below on the Ohio. It is raining hard here.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

U. S. Treasurer Delivers Address at a Banquet.

United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat delivered a financial address last night at the banquet held in the Bellevue-Stratford instrument. Hotel, Philadelphia, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of that clay. During Mr. Treat's stay he was the guest of Mr. George C. Thomas, one of the notable gregated people of the United States." financiers of Philadelphia, and former'y the head of the firm of Drexel & Co.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

William Brown, dry goods merchant at 1112 7th street northwest, today filed in the District Supreme Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy. He schedules his liabilities at \$1.231 and his assets at \$250. Attorney Leon Tobriner represents the petitioner.

OHIO RIVER FLOOD POLICE FACE MYSTERY "KING OF THE TRUSTS" VOTED FOR MORE PAY THECRUMPACKERBILL

trade."

JONES FROM HIS HOME.

Last October-Investigation Under Way.

Efforts are being made by the police to ocate the relatives of Isaac B. Jones, who for a term of years lived the life of a recluse at 126 D street northeast. Neighbors of the missing man say they have not seen him about his home since the 10th of last

October. Becoming alarmed over the continued absence of Jones, his neighbors called at the sixth precinct police station and asked that the house be searched for him. Precinct Detective Vermillion went to the nouse, effected an entrance and searched the premises, but no trace of the missing

man was discovered. It is stated that Jones, who was a pensioner, and had an account at the Second National Bank, was about sixty-seven years of age. He owned the D street a result of the flood in the Ohio river, a house, a large dwelling, and he was its break is threatened in the levee here. At sole occupant. He was a member of Comnoon, however, the levee was still intact. try, during the civil war, and it is said he population. It is situated on the bend of the Ohio river near the Indiana and Kenter vermillion found a card tacked on

Regarded as Peculiar.

forty-three feet and was steadily rising. on D street and went there to live he made no effort to get acquainted with his neighbors, and the latter regarded him as being peculiar. They had noticed him go in and This would carry the water over the levee. The levee is a new one and the people at Shawneetown expected it to withstand the force of the water at least until the top is overrun.

News of conditions here was telephoned to Gov. Dineen at Chicago. The governor directed that a supply of tents for the relief of the flood sufferers be sent.

Prospects Gloomy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 18.—In his characteristics at the color of the house today they found that it was comfortably furnished and that it had been kept in good order. The gas in the cellar had been left lighted. It is believed by the police that Jones was killed in this city by a railroad train last November. An unidentified elderly man was killed by a train in South Washington about the time indicated and his body was disposed of by the authorities after it had been held in the morgue several days for identification. Samples of the clothing worn by the victim of the railroad

> be shown the friends of the missing man. Jones, it is stated, paid cash for the ten-room house on D street less than a year ago.
>
> Inspector Boardman is making an effort to locate friends of the dead man in New Jersey or Kansas. The elderly man, it is stated, received his pension checks at To-

> clothing worn by the victim of the railroad accident are at the morgue and they will

IN THE LOCAL SCHOOLS

PUBLICATION OF LETTERS-MEM-BER OF ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Dr. W. S. Montgomery, assistant superintendent for the colored public schools of the District, has given to the press, by direction of Superintendent Chancellor, copies of a letter written by Dr. Chancellor to those ersons whose names were mentioned in the anonymous letter published in connection with the charges against Supervising Principle Francis L. Cardozo.

The letter, which is self-explanatory, is as

"Office of the Superintendent of Schools, luary 14, 1907.

"Miss Adeline T. Howard. "Miss Parthenia Woodson.

"Miss Ursuline V. Brooks. "Mrs. Sarah (Anna) Spencer.

"Mr. John W. Cromwell. "I deeply regret that it became necessary to publish an anonymous letter which it is believed was written by Francis L. Cardozo, supervising principal of the 13th divis-ion of the public schools, and in which your "Notwithstanding the publicity, I desire

to assure you that I still hold you in the highest estimation for the faithful and conclentious discharge of duty. Very truly yours. "WM' E. CHANCELLOR. (Signed.) "Superintendent of Public Instruction."

The following replies have been received by Dr. Chancellor: Washington, D. C., January 16, 1907.

'Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintendent of instruction: "I have been requested by Misses Adelaide T. Howard, Ursuline V. Brooks and Par-thenia Woodson to solicit you to give to the press for publication a copy of the commulication sent them and me, under date of the 14th instant, giving assurance of your high esteem for the faithful discharge of duty, notwithstanding the necessary publication of a certain anonymous letter. "Trusting that you will see your way

clear to render them and me this service, "Respectfully yours, signed) "J. W. CROMWELL,

"Washington, D. C., January 16, 1907. 'Dr. William E. Chancellor, superintenden of public schools, Franklin school: "I wish to acknowledge the receipt your communication of January 14, and say that I deeply regret the publication of the anonymous letter, which, it is believed, was written by Francis L. Cardozo, super-vising principal of the thirteenth division, in which my name is injuriously referred

"After years of service in the schools of After years of service in the schools of this city, in which I had hoped that a good degree of success had attended my efforts along many lines, I regard it as most unfortunate that my name has been brought before the public in a way to affect my influence in the school room and in the com-

munity.
"Notwithstanding the publication of the anonymous letter, I thank you very much for your kind words assuring me that I am held in the highest esteem for the faithful discharge of duty. Very respectfully yours, (Signed) "ADELINE T. HOWARD,

Elected to Advisory Council.

Miss May P. Bradshaw was today elected member of the teachers' advisory council. She is the first member to be elected from the primary grades. Miss Bradshaw is a teacher of the third grade, Edmunds school, and is studying at the George Washington University for a bachelor's degree, which she expects to take next year. The Armstrong night school has inau-gurated a series of scientific lectures in connection with its engineering classes, which are said to be proving attractive, as well as instructive. The lectures are given Monday and Wednesday evenings, begin-ning at 9 o'clock, and occupying one hour,

"A CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC." State's Rights Speech Delivered by Senator Whyte.

Senator Whyte of Maryland addressed the Senate today on his resolution opposing further extension of the federal powers beyond those enumerated in the Constitution, except in the manner provided by that The position was taken by Mr. Whyte

that the government is in the nature of a "confederated republic, established by the people of the states and not by the ag-In this connection he combatted the ideas advanced recently by "a great and hon-ored lawyer, holding a high place in the government, that we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the oblit-eration of state lines and the decrease of

state powers."

Mr. Whyte regarded this as the revival of "the centralizing and aristocratic scheme of Alexander Hamilton," which the framers of the Constitution rejected.

are being made by the geological survey in conjunction with the Pennsylvania railroad with low volatile coal, and he said
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DISAPPEARANCE OF ISAAC S. SENATOR KITTREDGE ATTACKS PROPOSITION PASSED BY THE THE LUMBER MONOPOLY.

Dealers Are Helpless in

Its Grasp.

Addressing the Senate today on the "lumber trust," Senator Kittredge declared it to be "the king of trusts in restraint of

Continuing, he said: "In its far-reaching effects there is none to compare with it. It is remorseless in its grasp on the people, and the only change which it contemplates is to increase the price of its products at stated and frequent intervals without regard to cost. The consumer not only bears the burden of its aggressive policy of advancing prices, but also of the profits of intervening agencies. For him there is no escape from the avarice of this monopoly. To him the lumber trust is a tangible, living reality. When he sees these advancing prices without reference to increased cost of production he needs no argument to con vince him that the government to which he contributes his support and renders true allegiance is derelict in its duty unless it employs all the resources at its command to relieve him of these oppressions. The people demand this as a right and not as a favor. The trust has become so bold in its operations within the last year or two that it has eliminated in many localities all semblance of competition, and from a cen-tral point controls both the wholesale and Jones has not drawn his pension since retail trade and fixes the price to the con-

> "Its prices are identically the same, whether in Minnesota or Arkansas, Illinois or Texas, or Indiana, or Missouri, or Louis-lana, or Ohio, or in any other portions of the country."

Unscrupulous Methods.

"The methods by which this trust has obtained control of the lumber business of this country are no longer necessarily a secret. It not only arbitrarily advances the prices of lumber, but resorts to drastic and unscrupulous methods to crush independent

"The retail dealers are not alone in the clutches of the trust. The wholesaler is subject to its demonation as well. If he sells to an unauthorized dealer he is subject to boycott and other penalties.
"The mill men are also subject to like iomination and like discipline."
Mr. Kittredge detailed the methods he said were employed by the "trust" to eliminate competition, including the "blacklist." As o the effect on the price of lumber he said:
"Within the past five years the prices of
umber and timber products have been ar-

This is nothing better than robbery and is, in fact, the plunder of a commercial out-Would Repeal Lumber Duties.

lumber and timber products have been ar-bitrarily advanced from 100 to 500 per cent.

"Had the existence of the trust been known to the framers of the tariff act of either 1890 or 1897 it is not probable that it would have been thought necessary to foster the lumber industry by a protective duty. However that may be, and whatever may have been the argument in favor of such duty, there is no longer either necessity or excuse for its continuance. It is not the policy of this government to foster mo-nopolies, and while it must be apparent that the present duties are not solely responsible for the exorbitant prices of lumber, yet I am unqualifiedly in favor of their repeal. "This criminal combination is a menace to the whole country on which it preys. Of all the trusts perhaps this is the only one of which it may be truthfully said that it is literally with us from the cradle to the

grave. The federal government alone has the legal authority and judicial powers to punish and dissolve it." WATERS OF NIAGARA

SECRETARY TAFT'S DECISION AS TO AMOUNT TO BE USED.

Secretary Taft has just rendered his de cision upon the applications under the Burton act for the issue of permits to divert waters for power from the Niagara Falls on the American side and to transmit electrical current developed from water power on the Canadian side into the United

States. The Secretary concludes that with a diversion of 15,600 cubic feet on the American side and the transmission of 160,000-horsepower from the Canadian side, the scenic grandeur of the falls will not be affected substantially or perceptibly to the eye. On the American side the Niagara Falls Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company

will receive a permit for the diversion of 6,500 cubic feet per second.

The water for the Erie canal is to be used under a special permit limiting the consumption to not more than 400 cubic eet, with provisions that it shall not confer any right upon the consumer of the water to take the water from the canal without authority and subject to the conditions imposed by the canal authorities. Relative to the transmission of electrical current from Canada, the Secretary de-cides to issue permits for the importation of such current to the following amounts: The International Railway Company, 1,500 horse power; the Ontario Power Company, 60,000 horse power; the Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company, 52,500 horse power, and the Electrical Development Company,

PUT OFF UNTIL MONDAY. Discussion of the Brownsville Matter

Postponed. At the suggestion of Senator Kean the Senate today postponed further consideration of the Brownsville resolution until next

Monday. Senator Beveridge today notified the republican leaders in the Senate that under no circumstances would be be bound to vote against Senator Blackburn's amendment to Senator Foraker's Brownsville resolution disclaiming any intention to deny the President's right to discharge the negro troops on account of the Brownsville riot. The notification was given immediately after the senator reached the Capitol from after the senator reached the Capitol from the White House, but he declared that in taking his position he had done so because of his own views and not because of anything the President had said. After the Senate met, Senator Beverldge was engaged in conversation with Senator Warner of Missouri, who announced himself in hearty accord with the Indiana senator's views. From that time on conferences were frequent on the republican side of the Senate chamber, and other senators took position in favor of the Blackburn pro-

From the first the leaders have felt the necessity of securing unanimous action, and there is some disturbance over the pros-pective break in their ranks. There has been no cessation in the effort to bring about harmony, and there was renewed talk today of a conference of republican talk today of a conference of republican senators to secure that result. Mr. Beveridge, however, announced himself as opposed to a conference, and intimated that even if one should be held he would not be bound by it. The plan of the opponents of the Blackburn amendment on the republican side is to amend the Blackburn provision so as to require an investigation into the entire race question, and then to lay the whole matter on the table.

AGREED TO BY SENATE. Investigation of the Alleged Lumber Trust.

The Senate today agreed to the Kittredge resolution instructing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the "lumber

HOUSE, 133 TO 92.

Has Not Been Seen by Neighbors Since Declares That Wholesale and Retail Effort to Have the Yeas and Nays Called Met With Small

Favor.

The increased-salary proposition got hot

again in the House today, and those members who think they run the place are exceedingly jubilant just about now. The Senate, it will be remembered, knocked the provision for an increase of pay to mem bers of Congress to \$7,500 a year out of the legislative bill, and thereby incurred the ire of the House, including those member who voted against the increase when it was up, but who ardently hoped it would pass. Representative Littauer of New York called up the legislative bill from the Speaker's table this morning and, being one of the conferees, moved to disagree to all of the Senate amendments to the bill except the one providing for an increase of pay to Speaker of the House and the Presi-Senator Dillingham, as chairman of a dent of the Senate, and to amend it with the vital paragraph increasing the salaries

of members to \$7,500, and of cabinet offi-cers to \$12,000. There was some little talking on the proposition, but the move was nicely cut

Mr. Gillett's Laughable Slip.

Representative Gillett of Massachusetts lett's slip of the tongue received the most within the last day or two. and other demonstrations of approval quiet-ed down so that he could proceed. Mr. the House had any right to vote to in-crease the salaries of those members who had already been elected to the next Con-

Representative Driscoll of New York thought there should be, by all means, a yea-and-nay vote, so that the people of the country might see just what members of Congress favored the increase and just what members opposed it. A severe frost followed Mr. Driscoll's suggestion, and he

turned up his coat collar as he sat down amid silence Representative Burleson gave notice that he would vote against the proposition, and Representative Mann of Illinois said that if his vote on the amendment would not mean that he had voted to increase his own compensation in the next Congress he would be for it.

The Proposition Carried.

After all the members who wanted to talk had had a chance Representative Littauer moved the previous question and it was carried-133 to 92. On a viva voce vote the friends of the increase seemed to have had it, and when John Sharp Williams asked for the yeas and nays the Speaker could see only thirty-four gentlemen standing up in support of the motion.

shaking hands and apparently mentally spending that extra \$2,500 a year. The bill was then sent to conference, the conferees of the House being Messrs. Bing-

ham, Littauer and Livingston.

"Not a sufficient number," remarked

Uncle Joe with a smile, and a moment later

the members of the House were patting themselves and each other on the back;

OFFICIALS INFORMED OF THE

WEST INDIAN TIDAL WAVE.

WAITING FOR DETAILS

The news from Havana regarding the rules of evidence. These equity proceedhuge tidal wave that inundated the entire ings are brought in this city, but under south side of Jamaic s capite and the Crumpacker bill they would be brought in the home of the appellant, and it would changed the Jamaican coast line was communicated to the officials of the government at an early hour today.

Secretary Metcalf of the navy was one of the first of those advised of the press dispatches regarding the disaster. Arrangements had already been made by which the Secretary should receive the first official reports expected from Rear Admiral Evans at Guantanamo. Secretary Metcalf remained bill as that introduced in the House by until a late hour last night in the hope Representative Foster of Indiana enacted

of receiving somecial report.

The news of the tidal wave, following closely upon the heels of the cumulative de talls of the earthquake and fire, caused the most profound interest in official circles. Naval officials were stirred. Assistant Secretary Newberry promptly made arrange-ments to be kept fully advised as further

The American vice consul at Kingston

did not notify the State Department of the tidal wave last night and advices are anxously awaited at the State Department. Officials of the government have been inquiring into the minute details of the topography of the stricken city and the adjacent coast. Dotted with sugar estates and country residences the plain on which Kingston lays rises gradually from the shore to the feet of the Liguanea mountains. The coast line now reported to be gradually sinking into the sea presents some of the outlines of a turtle, the mount in ridges representing the turtle's back. From the sea level on all sides ridges in series rise toward the central range of mountains. On the plantations in some portions of the coast there are extensive irrigation works. The hurricane of November, 1899, wruoght great havoc with the plantations, but these have since been replanted and extended.

The trend of trade all along the cost for some years has been toward the United American vessels which have traded with Jamaica are subjected to the same treatment as that accorded to shipping craft of any other nationality. All importations, regardless of their source, have been affected by the same tariff.

GROUND SINKS IN KENTUCKY.

Earth Tremors Followed by Opening of

Special Dispatch to The Star. LEXINGTON, Ky., January 18.-Slight earthquake shocks are reported from several parts of Kentucky near Olive Hill, Carter county. Earth tremors caused three acres of ground to sink for a distance of thirty feet. Two houses near by slipped from their foundations and were partly

damaged. Huge fissures, one 400 feet long, forty feet wide and fifty feet deep, appeared in the sunken ground and other fissures appeared in the county road. Mounds of dirt were thrown up and the road is impassable. In Bath county an earthquake rattled windows dan doors of houses and threw people in a panic. Fifteen feet of ground on 4th street in this city sank over a foot today suddenly.

CONFERENCE ON BATES. Transportation Men Talk on Charges

to Jamestown Exposition. NORFOLK, Va., January 18 .- The passes ger representatives of railroad and steam boat lines entering Norfolk, after a conference of two days on the subject of passen ger rates to the Jamestown exposition, decided today to issue a circular to all rail-

roads and transportation lines in the country requesting that rates practically similar to those in effect during the St. Louis exposition be made effective during the Jamestown exposition period.

The rates will vary according to distance and time limit and will be of a considerably reduced pattern. reduced nature.

Decrees of Absolute Divorce. Justice Gould, presiding in Equity Court No. 2, has granted a decree of absolute divorce to Blanche Page Eskridge from Reason Hammond Eskridge on statutory

Opposition Expected in the Senate.

WILL NULLIFY PRESENT LAW

And Permit All Sorts of Get-Rich Schemes to Flourish.

ARE BACK OF IT

Said to Be Promoter of People's Bank, Prof. Thos. F. Adkin and Organizer of Nutriola Co.

subcommittee, is considering the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives to provide for a judicial review in cases of fraud orders issued by the Post Office Department. This bill is calling forth a great deal of criticism, and is likely to be discussed at great length in the committee on the judiciary when it is taken up. Sensaid he would vote for the amendment if ator Dillingham was recently called to his a change were made to have the increase home in Vermont, and has been unable to go into effect March 4, 1709. Mr. Gil- take up this measure for examination until ardent approval of his associates, and it | The subcommittee of which he is chair-

was fully five minutes before the hand-clapping and shouting and desk-banging view of the protests that have been made view of the protests that have been made against it. The charge has been made that ed down so that he could proceed. Mr. Gillett explained, amid more laughter, that he intended to say 1909, as he didn't believe present fraud order law and to permit all sorts of get-rich-quick schemes to flourish while legal proceedings are dragging their slow course in the courts. That, it is de-clared, will be the result of the enactment into law of the so-called Crumpacker bill, which has already been favorably acted upon by the House

Much Opposition. Many senators have been looking into the

merits of this legislation, and there is little doubt that it will receive much opposition. The bill in its present form was passed by the House on the ground that a citizen whose mail has been excluded from the mails by executive action should have a day in court. The impression has prevailed in some quarters that such persons have been unable to secure an appeal to the courts, but have been obliged to abide by the decision of the departmental officers, by the decision of the departmental officers, no matter how arbitrary such decision might be. The fact is, an appeal can now be taken against such orders and a court proceeding can be secured. Such a proceeding must now be brought on the equity side of the court upon an application by the person claiming to be injured for a temporary injunction against the Postmaster General to prevent him from holding up the mail of the appellant. nail of the appellant. While such an application for a temporary injunction is pending the mail of the appellant is held by the Post Office Department: If the department is upheld in its course the fraud order becomes per-

has worked up the case is taken, and that report may include statements of a hun-dred people concerning the case before the court.

manent and the mail is returned to the senders. In these equity cases a very wide

range of testimony is received by the court. The report of the post office inspector who

What is Sought by the Bill. What is sought by the Crumpacker bill which has passed the House is to have the case appealed, not in equity, but to the law side of the court, in which the proceedings would have to be governed by the strict be necessary to have hundreds of witnesses

called in order to determine whether or not the injunction should be made perma It is this more cumbersome method to which the department objects. The proceedings in these cases are brought under the common law, but, it is said, the depart-

into law. The Foster bill merely enacts

into statute law the equity provisions under which these cases are now reviewed by the courts.

No Objection to Foster Bill. If such a bill were passed, it is said, it might make more specific the exact course that would have to be adopted in these cases without in any way crippling the work of the department in suppressing all sorts of fake schemes that use the mails. either in the form of quack medicine cure-

alls fraudulent turf investment enterprises

In order to justify the department in its

or any other form of fake.

course toward these fake enterprises it is shown by the postmaster general that 2,406 fraud orders have been issued under au-thority of the act of 1890, and the supplemental act of 1895. In less than thirty of these cases the pro

priety of the action has been questioned in court, and is no case has the action been overruled. This record, it is declared, effectually protects the department from the charge of being autocratic or unjust in its enforcement of the law. The Post Office Department asserts that the influences behind the Crumpacker bill are E. G. Davis, promoter of the People's United States Bank, organized to do business through the mails; "Professor" Thos. F. Adkin, head of the so-called "New York Institute of Physicians and Surgeons," who made extravagant claims of his ability to cure disease, and "Honorable" E. F. Hanson, who organized the "Nutriola Company" at Belfast, Me., and subsequently moved his patent medicine business to Chi-

FOLLOWS SOUTHERN LAWS.

Prohibition of Intermarriage of Whites

and Negroes. Representative Byrd of Mississippi today introduced a bill making unlawful the intermarriage of whites and negroes in the District. Any violation of the law will render the marriage void and the act can be prosecuted as a felony, the bill providing a fine of not less than \$500 and a term of imprisonment of not less than two years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. It also provides that any attempt to evade the law by going outside the District to marry and then returning will also constitute a violation.

Mr. Byrd told a Star reporter today that such marriages had increased at an alarming rate. His measure closely follows the statutes of the southern states. Grand Jury Reports Indictments.

Criminal Court, No. 1, today. The following indictments were returned: George Brown, housebreaking. Henry Chapman, robbery and grand lar-

N. S. and George Hawkins, larceny from

The placing of brilliantly lettered signs at certain street corners of the District

with instructions to drivers of vehicles, such as "keep to the right," "drive slowly,"

The grand jury for the January term made its first report to Justice Stafford in

ceny.

James McIntosh, robbery.

Arthur Perry, alias Arthur Curray and John Lewis, housebreaking and larceny.

Lewis Gant, housebreaking and larceny.

Joseph Clark, housebreaking.

Josephine Thomas, grand larceny.

George Parker and Joseph Anderson, sobbery.

Instructions to Drivers.